## WASHINGTON.

Discouraging Prospect of Financial Relief.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

cold Reception of the Civil Rights Bill in the House.

WILL JUDGE DURELL ESCAPE?

Proposed Enforcement of the Common School System in All the States.

Virtual Defeat of the Senate Finance Bill in the House—Small Hope of Any Defi-nite Action This Session.

By a vote, which, in the opinion of members of ong experience, decides the fate of all financial measures this session of Congress, the flouse to-day refused to suspend the rules to take up the Senate Pinance bill. Those who had the opportuaity of hearing expressions of opinion among inflaconists and contractionists say that, whether strengthened or weakened, a majority cannot be fot at this stage of the proceedings to vote for any easure whatever. It is doubtful now whether any further effort will be made this session to press

t financial measure to a vote.

Fears of the Defeat of the Civil Rights Bill in the House-Failure to Bring It Up To-Day.

The effort to get up the Civil Rights bill in the Souse to-day provoked considerable bad blood, and the Southern members generally, as well as nany discreet and sound republicans, were taken by the ears at once. The committee having the bill in charge failed to get it before the body under suspension of the rules. The opinion prevails among a large number of members that the bill will not go through the House, and it was even said that if it did pass the President had given an ntimation that he would veto it. The leading re-publicans are anxious that the Civil Rights bill should be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. Modifications of the Tariff Proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means in

Reporting the New Bill. The Committee on Ways and Means to-day made dterations and additions to the Tariff bill before eporting it to the House. The bill as recently sublished is correct, with the following excep-

All still wines are to pay forty cents per gallon in saks and \$1.50 per dozen quarts or twenty-jour sints in bottles. There is a proviso that any wines mported containing more than twenty-two per sent of alcohol shall be forfeited to the United states; maccaroni and vermicelli three cents, and similar preparations five cents a pound.

Schedule C is amended to read as follows:—

Schedule Cis amended to read as follows:—
Bank checks, drafts and vouchers for the paynent of any sum of money whatever drawn upon may banker, bank or trust company to pay a tax is two cents. Amendments are made by which srewers are called wholesale and retail dealers in malt liquors instead of being classed with upinit distillers. Heavy penalties are prescribed or affixing to casts, barrels or kegs any label pearing the similitude of an official stamp. No mash, wort or washighail be fermented elsewhere than in a distillery. Match manufacturers are required to keep their books open for inspection, and to mark on the box or package the number of matches contained therein, the neglect so to do inbjecting them to penalties. State bunks are to say a tax of ten per cent on their circulating lotes. Also any person, firm or association who seues notes, other than those of national banks, by pay the same rafe of tax. The bill abolishes proprietary stamps upon all medicines prepared a accordance with the standard formula or physicians prescribition. Any farmer or planter may ell at the place of production tobacco of his own mount not exceeding \$100 annually, Anchovies and sardines in oil in boxes is certs per whole lox, 7% cents per half box, 4 cents per quarter lox; and in any other form sixty per cent ad valogem. Bags, other than of American manufacture, in which grain shall have been actually exported from the United States, free of duty, under regulations to be greatibed by the Secretary of the Freasury. All anachinery adapted exclusively to the manuacture of the Ramie jute or dax may be admitted into the finited States, free of duty, for two years from the story Judger of the Trasury. All anachinery adapted exclusively to the manuacture of the Ramie jute or dax may be admitted into the finited States, free of duty, for two years from the story and the finited States, free of duty, for two years from the story and the finited States, free of duty, for two years from the story and the finited States, free of duty, fo pirit distillers. Heavy penalting classed with for affixing to casks, barrels or kegs any label parting the similitude of an official stamp. No analy, and the similitude of an official stamp. No analy, and the similitude of an official stamp. No analy, and the similitude of an official stamp. No analy at the similitude of an official stamp. No analy at the similitude of an official stamp. No analy at the similitude of an official stamp. No analy at the similitude of the sension. Agreed to, and to mark on the box of open for inspection, also only person, firm or association who against a soft of the per cent on their circulating totes. Also any person, firm or association who agues notes, other than those of national banks, pp py the same rafe of tax. The bill abolishes reoprictary stamps upon all medicines prepared a accordance with the standard formula of physicians' prescription. Any farmer or planter may clist the place of production tobacco of his own rowth at retail directly to consumers to an imount not exceeding \$100 annually, Anchovies and sardines in oil in boxes 15 cents per whole loot, 7,5 cents per half box, 4 cents per quarter sex; and in any other form sixty per cent ad valogem. Bags, other than of american manufacture, in which grain shall have been actually exported from the Chiled States, may be returned to the Jancelbed y the Secretary of the samp of the sam

lestimony of a Daughter of Mormonism Against Delegate Cannon-A Congressan with Four Wives.

The House Committee on Elections to-day xamined Beile Kimball, daughter of Elder Kiman a combined preaching and wedding trip, ac-ompanied by his wife No. 1 and wife No. 4; but iannon, the charge having been preferred as endering him ineligible under the Anti-polygamy aw to a seat in the House as Delegate from Utah. The Case of Judge Durell—No Impeach—

against Delegato Cannon—A Congress
me House Committee on Elections to-day
xamined Belle Kimali, daughter of Elder Kimali,
all, of the Mormon Caurch. She testifed that
the Committee that time etc.

all, of the Mormon Caurch. She testifed that
the Committee of th o be impeached?" the vote was 6 for and 4 gainst. Judge Jewett, the eleventh member of he committee and a democrat, has not been

service rules in their several departments and offices." The chairman, Mr. Eaton, states that no circular or other writings were addressed to any published the views of the heads of departments are set forth as they were understood by the Com-mission, and that the views of these officers are 18th uit. The answers of the heads of Bureaus are transmitted in print, having been published as an appendix to the report of the Civil Service

General Butler, who has been sick, left his bed to come to the House to-day in order to vote on the Civil Rights bill.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

BENATE.

National Control of the Comman School System-A Sixteenth Amendment-Man ipulation of the Pending Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1874. Mr. ALCORN, (rep.) of Miss., presented a memo-rial of the citizens of that State asking Congress to take charge of the levees of the Mississippi

River. Referred to a special Committee on Levees. Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill to prevent hazing at the Naval Academy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

NATIONAL CONTROL OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. STEWART introduced a joint resolution proposing the following as an amendment to the con-

SELUCTION:—

ARTICLE 16.—If any State shall fall to maintain a common school system, under which all persons between the ages of five and eighteen years, not incapacitated for the same, stall receive, free of charge, such elementary education as Congress may presorbe, the Congress shall have power to establish therein such a system and cause the same to be maintained at the expense of such State.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THANSPORTATION SCHEME.

Mr. CAMBRON, (rcp.) of Pa., introduced a bill directing the Secretary of War to cause to be executed a survey of the Susquehanna River from Chesapeake Bay to the New York State line and from that line through Seneca Lake to the New York Canal and to Lake Ontario, with a view to ascertaining the practicability of sicamboat navigation between those points by dams, locks and canals; also to make a similar report as to the practicability of establishing communication between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays via Sassafras River.

tween the Chesapeake and Delaware bays via Sas-safras River.

Referred to the Committee on Transportation.

Mr. Buckingham, (rep.) of Conn., introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer certain funds belonging to the Peoria, Kaskaskin, Pinnkeshaw and Wea Indians to the

Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
Also a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to expend \$100,000 from the proceeds of the sales of lands belonging to the Great and Little Usage Indians for their support and civilization.

Same rejerence.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to prevent hazing at the Navai Academy, which provides for the trial by court martial of any cadet, midshipman or engineer accused of hazing, and their dismissal by the Superintendent of the Academy if found guilty, providing he approves the finding. In case of such dismissal the cadet shall forever be ineligible to re-appointment.

Mr. Pratt called up the House bill to revise, consolidate and amend the laws relating to pensions, approved March 3, 1873, which provides that all persons who have lost an arm at or above the elbow shall be rated in the second class and receive a pension of \$24 per month.

Passed.

Passed.
Mr. Saugent, from the Committee of Conference
on the Naval Appropriation bill, called up the report of that committee made last week, and it was agreed to.

agreed to.

EXCLUSION OF LOBBYETS.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted an order directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to exclude from the marble room and adjacent corridors in the Capitol all persons not entitled to admission upon the floor of the Senate, during the balance of the session.

tary Prison Board; \$460 travelling expenses of the Commissioners; and the Secretary of War, in connection with such prison, \$1,500: for the subsistence of the Kickspoo Indians, up to July 1, 1874, they having been removed from the borders of Mexico and Texas to the Indian Territory, \$25,000. The committee have reported in favor of increasing the appropriation to subsist and take proper care of the Apache Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico, from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

house and stables for mail wagons and horses for the Senate. Agreed to.

THE DECEASE OF MR. MELLISH.

Pending the discussion the CHAIR laid before the Senate a resolution of the House announcing the death of the Hon. David B. Mellish, of New York, and inviting the Senate to attend the tuneral in the hall of the House at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

the hall of the House at lour o clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., made a few appropriate remarks, saying that the time and occasion were not suitable to notice the life and character of him whose funeral the Senate half been invited to attend. In conclusion he offered a resolution in respect to the memory of the deceased, accepting the invitation of the House to attend his funeral to-morrow and declaring the Senate adjourned.

Agreed to, and the Senate, at ten minutes to five Agreed to, and the Senate, at ten minutes to five P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, May 25, 1874.

Under the call of States bills were introduced and referred, including the following:
By Mr. SPEER, (dem.) of Pa.-Providing that a

esidence of three years shall be sufficient to entitle an alien, being a free white person, to become a citizen; declaration to be made one year before

By Mr. SHELDON, (rep.) of La .- To refund the

By Mr. CROSSLAND, (dem.) of Ky .- To repeal the law which suspended payments to loval masters for the slaves drafted and received as volunteers in the military service.

By Mr. CLEMENTS, (rep.) of Ill.—Declaring all corporations doing business in any State subject to the jurisdiction of the State courts of that State.

ject to the jurisdiction of the State courts of that State.

By Mr. HOUGHTON, (rep.) of California—To authorize the purchase of harbor privileges and lands for the establishment of a naval and coaling station in the Samoan Islands.

By Mr. PHILLIPS, (rep.) of Kansas—To provide for the appraisement and sale of certain Cherokee lands in the Indian Territory,

By Mr. HARRIS, (dem.) of Va.—Restoring to the pension roll the pensioners of the Mexican war struck off for disloyalty.

THE TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

Mr. ORTH, (rep.) of Ind., Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resolution instructing that committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to give the requisite notice for the termination of the treaty of the 20th of May, 1863, between the United States and the King of the Belgians, with leave to report at any time.

Adouted.

and the King of the Belgians, with leave to report at any time.

Adopted.

AMENDMENT OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the existing Customs and Internal Revenue laws.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole, with the understanding that it will be taken up to-morrow.

ow. Mr. Coburn, (rep.) of Ind., moved to suspend the rules and discharge the Committee of the Whole from the bill for the gradual reduction of the army and to have it set down for consideration in the House on Thursday next, and from day to day that disposed of.

Agreed to.

Agreed 10.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE FINANCE BILL.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back a substitute for the Senate Currency bill for present consideration.

After the reading of the bill Mr. Beck. (dem.) of Ky., moved to suspend the rules and take up for consideration the bill anthorizing the payment of one-third of all duties on imports in legal tenders or national bank notes instead of gold.

[NOTE.—Motions to suspend the rules take precedence on Mondays of other motions.]

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question—79 to 109.

Mr. MAYNARD then moved to suspend the rules and take up his bill for consideration.

The motion was lost—yeas 132, nays 101—not two-

and take up his bill for consideration.

The motion was lost—yeas 132, mays 101—not twohirds in the adirmative.

Mr. Maynard gave notice that he would call up

thirds in the adirmative.

Mr. MAYNARD gave notice that he would call up the bill to-morrow.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to suspend the rules and take up the Senate Supplementary Civil Rights oill and refer it to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

Lost—yeas 163, nays 84—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The republicans who voted "No" were Messrs. Banning, of Ohio; Bromberg, of Alabama; Butler, of Tennessee; Lowndes, of Maryland; Smith, of Virgula; Smith, of Norta Carolina; Strait, of Minnesota, and Thornburg, of Tennessee.

Mr. TREMAIN, (rep.) of N. Y., rose to announce the death of his colleagne (Mr. Meilish) and to request that the usual and proper action be taken by the House in connection with that event. In the course of his remarks he intimated his belief that the death of Mr. Meilish was the result of a malady springing from over work. He concluded by effering resolutions for the appointment of a committee of five to take orders for superintending the luneral of Mr. Meilish, at four o'clock tomorrow; that the remains be removed to Advurn, Mass., in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms and attended by the committee, and that the House do now adjourn.

Remarks appropriate to the occasion were made by Messrs. Wood, (dcm.) of N. Y.; Kelley,

now adjourn.

Remarks appropriate to the occasion were made by Messrs. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y.; Kelley, (rep.) of Pa.; Lawrence, (rep.) of Ohio; G. F. Hoar, (rep.) of Mass., and Cox. (dem.) of N. Y.

Mr. Kelley referred to Mr. Mellish having learned the printing trade in the office of the Worscester Spy. a journal which, he said, had sent so many representatives to the House, and he spoke in culogy of his simplicity and honesty of character, as shown by the fact that, while he had gathered knowledge and had sought spheres of usefulness, he had not gathered about him the good things of this world. He characterized him as a worthy man in every sense of the worl. good things of this world. He characterized him as a worthy man in every sense of the word.

Mr. Hoar also commented on Mr. Mellish's contentment with honorable poverty, and said that his public career was brief, but long enough for him who had ripened and matured such a fruitage.

Mr. Cox spoke of the event as one of double sad-

him who had ripened and matured such a fruitage.

Mr. Cox spoke of the event as one of double sadness, for Mr. Mellish's mind was gone before his body. It was, therefore, a double death which the House deplored to-day. God had "Put out the light and then put out the light,"

The resolutions were adopted, and the Speaker appointed as the committee to superintend the funeral Messrs. Smart and Cox, of New York; Clements, of Illinois; Harris, of Massachusetts, and Magee, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Woop referred to Mr. Mellish's brief public career as more productive of personal sacrifices than had ever faiten on this or any other deliberative body within his recollection. He trusted that he lesson taught by the event would impress members with the folly and wickedness of personal controversy, and the obligation which rested upon them of "Charity and good will to all men."

The House then, at twenty minutes to four P. M., adjourned.

## THE STATE FUNDS SECURE.

A Conference with State Treasurer Raines-An Examination Made in Accordance with His Directions-Securities for Canal Deposits Found-All the

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25, 1874. The Evening Journal, alluding to the canal contract trust fund held by the State Treasurer, says the books of the Auditor show he holds \$98,150. The Journal adds:-

On Saturday the Deputy Treasurer proceeded to Utica and, in connection with Dr. Gray, had a conference with Mr. Raines. This subject was referred to and Mr. Raines was able to give directions as to where the securities for these canal deposits could be found in his office. This morning, upon the return of the Deputy Treasurer, an examination was made in accordance with Mr. Raines' directions, and securities to the amount of \$66,000 were found just as he had described in his private drawer of the saie. Besides this sum, \$10,000 of the same fund are deposited in the bank at Rochester with which Mr. Raines's connected. This would leave but little over \$20,000 of the whole fund—supposing it to reach \$98,150—to be accounted for, and, as we have indicated, it is possible that there may not be so large an aggregate to be accounted for, if there be any more it will, doubtless, be found, as all the places pointed out by Mr. Raines have not been searched. The examination has proceeded are enough to show that the fund has not been misappropriated, and that, like all the several State lunds in the goffice, it is safe and secure. The contractors' draits are mainly redeposited in banks, as the contractors directed, and are represented by draits or certificates of deposit. We may add that among other securities found this morning were \$49,000 of escheat lunds in United States bonds beionging to an estate escheated to the State. These uonds were exclusively in the custody of the Treasurer and scarcely known to anybody cise. Had there been any purpose to convert the funds of the office to improper uses these securities, which could so easily have been diverted with an almost certain prospect that the Treasurer could not have been called to account at least until the session of the Legislature, would naturally have been seized. But they are intact. We are glad that, under Mr. Raines' deep misfortunes, we are able to furnish such assurance to the public that the affairs of his office are correct. where the securities for these canal deposits could be found in his office. This morning, upon the re-

## HEALTH OF TREASURER RAINES.

UTICA, N. Y., May 25, 1874. There is no material change in the condition of State Treasurer Raines. He is quite comfortable. INSPECTION OF THE THIRTY-PIRST BRIGADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 25, 1874. Major General William H. Morris, Inspector General of the State, with a number of Governor Dix's staff; Major General R. L. Howard, and Brigadier General W. F. Rogers, inspected to-day the Thirtyfirst brigade, N.Y.S.N.G., consisting of the Sixtyfifth regiment, Colonel Richard Flack; the Seventyfourth regiment, Colonel Lewis M. Evans, and
Company D, of the Buffalo City Guard. The streets
are alive with the military and citizens viewing
the parade.

# THE VALLEY DELUGE.

The Coroner's Inquest Into the Cause of the Disaster.

## TESTIMONY OF THE GATEKEEPER.

Carelessness in the Construction and Preservation of the Reservoir.

### A VERY FLIMSY STRUCTURE.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 25, 1874. Now that the community has partially recovered from the snock of the great calamity occasioned by the breaking away of the Williamsburg reservoir, the authorities are very properly investigat-ing the cause, and tracing the responsibility of the sad and memorable disaster. There is a notable absence of curious visitors now, and the melancholy inhabitants of the desolated valley are for the first time within a week permitted to enjoy the peace and tranquillity which the affiction and excitement of the past few days so earnestly demands.

The inquest was commenced by Coroner Ansei Wright this forenoon, in the Hampshire county Court House in this town, and it will probably be nearly, if not quite, a week before the investigation is concluded and a verdict rendered. The evidence thus far elicited is painfully suggestive of a verdict of extraordinary severity, and unless such a one is rendered and the guilty parties punished the public will be sadly disappointed. Among those present to-day were many of the leading citizens, manufacturers and engineers of the neighborhood and the evidence given in was listened to with a degree of melancholy interest and surprise which it is utterly impossible to describe.

THE BOARD OF INQUIRY.

The jury of inquest summoned by Coroner
Wright consists of George W. Hubbard, an old
farmer, and the lately chosen President of the Smith Female College in this town; Silas G. Hubbard, also an old Hatfield farmer; Captain Enos Parsons, an opulent Northamptonian; Dr. William M. Trow, the village physician of Haydensville; Hiram Nash, one of the Selectmen of Williamsburg, a director in the town bank and a prominent citizen generally, and John Mayher, a native of Ireland and Treasurer of the Easthampton Pump Company. Coroner Wright is a Northampton grocery merchant, and one of the deputy sheriffs of Hampshire county. Mr. Charles Delanc, formerly mem ber of Congress from this district, conducted the examination in behalf of the Coroner, and Coun sellor D. W. Bond, of this town, was present as the representative of the reservoir proprietors.

THE BEGINNING OF THE INQUEST. The jury having been sworn in by the Coroner, the examination of witnesses was at commenced. The first witness called was Mr. Abner Miller, of Williamsburg, a brother-inlaw of the late John Atkinson, upon whose body the inquest was held. Mr. Miller simply testified to the fact of the death of Mr. Atkinson, and two or three other witnesses followed with supporting testimony to show that his death was caused by the flood.

or three other witnesses followed with supporting testimony to show that his death was caused by the flood.

THE STORY OF THE RESERVOIR GATEKEEPER.
George Cheney, the gatekeeper of the Ill-fated reservoir, was the first important witness called. He said that when he first went to look over the dam, about six o'clock in the morning, he noticed nothing wrong. About an hour later, when he had finished his breakfast, he saw the earth moving away from the bottom of the dam to a point about two-thirds up and for about forty feet in length and some two rods from the central gate. As soon as he saw the breach he immediately let the water out as fast as he could by raising the gait, and then went and got on a horse and drove to Williamsburg. There seemed to be about half a dozen streams all going away at once, and while he was away the whole dam was destroyed. Mr. Cheney could not remember how near the jets of the water were to each other, he was so much frightened. In going to Williamsburg about ten minutes' time was consumed. He first salled at Mr. Spellman's and stopped about three minutes, and told him that the reservoir was breaking away. Mr. Spellman said, 'No, it Can't be possible," and repeated the remark three or four times. Mr. Cheney insisted that it was a fact and that something must be done. Then he took another horse and drove down to Mr. Belcher's, in Williamsburg, and told nim the reservoir was breaking away. Mr. Belcher didn't believe it at first, but finally became persuaded and gave him a horse, and he rode on to Haydensville to notify the people, but was cut off by the water belore reaching Haydensville. Collins Graves, the mikman, started about a minute ahead of him, with his mik wagon, and in the same direction. Mr. Cheney then went back to the reservoir and lound that all the water had gone out and also that his lamily was safe. He thinks that not more than five minutes could have intervened from his

man, started about a minute ahead of him, with his mik wagon, and in the same direction. Mr. Cheney then went back to the reservoir and lound that all the water had gone out and also that his lamily was safe. He thinks that not more than five minutes could have intervened from his discovery of the break before he was off for Williamsburg, that he was about ten minutes in reaching Spellman's, that he remained there about two minutes, and was then about lour minutes in going to Beicher's, where he remained a minute or two and then started as iast as his horse could go for Haydensville. Mr. Cheney has been gatekeeper about two years and a ball, and ever since he has been there the

DAX HAS ALWAYS LEAKED.

and the leaks have extended its whole length, the largest stream oeing near the centre of the reservoir and only a rod or two from the gatehouse. One of these streams, he said, was as large as a man's arm, and it was in the limmediate vicinity of the centre of the reservoir. This stream, Mr. Cheney said, had been there ever since he has had the care of the dam. Last summer he spoke to Mr. Dimmock, one of the reservoir committee, about the leak and he went and looked at it, but said that it was nothing but a spring. All along the whole dam, in fact, there were many leaks, some of them large and some of them small. When the water in the dam was lower than the point of the leaks the streams were small and in some cases disappeared altogether. Mr. Cheney said he had also often spoken to Mr. Spellman, one of the reservoir proprietors, about these leaks, and about a year ago some earth leil off from the dam, near the gatehouse, and it was never replaced and the break was never repaired. The overflow of the dam, he said, was made entirely of earth and no stone whatever was used in its construction. Mr. Cheney testified that he had often said that if even the dam broke away it will be precisely at the point where it did break away, and his reason for this fear was that there was such a great strain and pressure of water

he never had any special directions about looking after the dam or reporting its condition. His pay was

Two HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR.

The late Lieutenant Governor Hayden, Mr. Cheney said, had never given him any special instructions about looking after the dam, as had been reported. When the dam commenced to give way the water seemed to come first from the bottom rather than the upper portion of the reservoir.

THE STORY OF ANOTHER EYE WINNESS.

EHAS Cheney, the lather of the gatekeeper and an inmate of his family, said he was the first to see the dam giving way and he at once notified his son, who was eating his breakfast at the time. The first silde was from the bottom of the dam to within about two-thirds of the top. He went down to the silde, but went back again quickly, thinking that he could see better if he was "a little nigher off." His son then went and opened the gate and then jumped on a horse and drove towards Williamsburg, he himself going over to neighbor Hemingways to tell him to look out for some cattle he had on the fats. He had gone about three-quarters of a mile, and he didn't let much grass grow under his feet either, when he heard the roar, and then he knew the dam had given way. He came back home as some of the dam then giving way. That portion of the wall which lell was called a stone wall, but he thought "it was a pretty slimpsy thing." It was nearly an hour, he thought, before all the Waster was out of the dam. A count a year ago Mr. Dimmock and Mr. Stone looked the dam over and found a place where the water was rushing out pretty merrily. In fact, there were a good many more leaks in the dam last spring than there was this spring. He had often heard his son say that it the dam ever gave way it would break where it did. There was no more foundation for the dam, he said, than there was when the world was made, and he guessed those who had been there were pretty well satisfied that he knew as much about it as any one who didn't know more than he did. He had stuck a crowbar down, and there

she saw the dam give way, and when it went ooth the earth and water seemed to rise up in the air, and its appearance resembled a cloud of smoke; there was an awful roar, londer than any thunder she ever heard; it was about twenty minutes from the time the first leaks were seen before everything gave way, and in an hour all the water had run out. She described the leaks spoken of by her husband, and agreed with him, that they were mostly near the bottom of the dam. When the structure gave way it took with it at the start about a quarter of the whole dam. The elder first. Generally, the mother of the gatckeeper, was also examined, but her story was very brief. She said she could not look at it because it made her sick to her stomsch. She confirmed the statements of the other witnesses concerning the existence of leaks in the reservoir for a long time before the calamity.

The brake from a distribution of the distal reservoir, said that he heard a loud noise about seven o'clock in the morning and looked over toward the reservoir and saw that it was giving away at the top. He then started for the village to give the slarm; but the delinge overtook him, and he took to high ground to save his own life, but not until atter the had notified several of the coming danger. Mr. Loud said he had never examined the reservoir, but he had always heard it spoken of as a filmsy structure.

Mr. Oo. H. Evereti, who also lives about a mile distant from the dam, said that the noise sounded like a heavy train of cars, but as there was no railroad in the direction of the reservoir he saw what was the matter and started for the village. He had about three-quarters of a mile start of the food, but was soon overtaken by it, and was obliged to go on a hill to save himself from drowning.

J. D. Gleason, the butcher who was at Spellman's house when Cheney drove into the yard, said that he most liberal bias as to the rights of allens. The Legislature has repeatedly ex-

J. D. Gleason, the butcher who was at Spellman's

obliged to go on a hill to save himself from drowning.

J. D. Gleason, the butcher who was at Spellman's house when Cheney drove into the yard, said that when he arrived he was terribly pale and excited; he immediately heard the roar of the coming flood, and went up the road to see if he could see anything of it; he soon met the water, and his horse became frightened and he tried to get home, but the water got ahead of him.

Lewis H. Porter, a Wilhamsburg storekeeper, explained how he heard that the reservoir was breaking away through Mr. Cheney. He started first for the grist mill to notify the men there, but it was carried away before he could reach it. There seemed to him to be two waves of the flood—the first taking away the mill and the second carrying off several houses in the immediate vicinity, including those of Mr. Warner and Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. Parker. He was only four or five rods from the grist mill when it was laken away, and the water came very nearly overtaking him.

COLLINS GRAVES, THE MILKMAN, about whose usefulness and heroism on the occasion of the calamity there is considerable dispute, was the next witness called. He said that he saw Cheney when he drove up to Mr. Spellman's and Mr. Belcher's livery stable; he thought that Cheney looked frightened, and as he was running his horse he thought he would go in and find out what was the matter; Cheney told him the reservoil had broken away, and then he started down the river with his leam and gave the alarm to the operatives in James' woollen mill; then he run his horse down to Skinnersville and gave the alarm there, but he did not meet anybody until he arrived there. He told them to get our of the mill, that the water was right upon them, and unless they got away all of them would be drowned. He then went to Haydensville and notified the people in the brass factory and other parts of the village. Soon after the flood came upon him and he went up on the hills back of the depot to save himself. Mr. Graves then gave an account of the deluge as he

away in five or six minutes.

The efforts which have been made to rob young Graves of his deserved credit for his promptness in giving the alarm are all in vain. There is no doubt but his presence of mind and rapid movements saved hundreds of lives, and none who are familiar with the circumstances attempt to deny this. He is an intelligent young man and tells the story of his movements on the morning of the flood in such a modest and unpretentious man ner as to at once impress one with its entire truthfulness. So let the poets and song writers keep ou with their praises.

SECRETARY SPELLMAN'S STORY.

Mr. Spellman, formerly the secretary and treasurer of the Reservoir Corporation, was next called. After having told the story of having been notfiled of the break by the gatekeeper, he said that he directed him to ride on to Leeds. Cheney said that his norse could not go, and then he told him to go to Belcher's and get another horse and go on to Leeds. He don't remember whether he told him to alarm the people or not, but that was what he sent him for. He then told Mr. Bodman to go and ring the church bells, and soon after the deluge came upon them. During his testimony Mr. Spellman produced the records of the corporation meetings, but there was nothing contained in them to show that any one connected with the company ever had any supervision over the work of constructing the reservoir. If there was any one who looked after the matter it was the Board of Directors, so far far as Mr. Spellman knew. The contractors were Emery Wels, of Northampton, and Joel Bassett, of the matter it was the Board of Directors, so far far as Mr. Spellman knew. The contractors were Emery Weils, of Northampton, and Joel Bassett, of Easthampton. At no time, "not to my recollection," said Mr. Spellman. "was there ever any complaint about improper work or faulty construction of the reservoir." Pending the testimony of Mr. Spellman, the inquest was adjourned until tomorrow morning, when his examination will be resumed.

## PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

The following donations have been forwarded to the HERALD for the sufferers by the Louisiana flood and the Mill River disaster :-O. Sidenberg & Co., collar manufacturers, No. 41 Mercer street, for the Southern sufferers. \$75
A Southerner, Pelham, for Louisiana sufferers. 10
A Southerner, Pelham, for Mil Biver sufferers. 5

> Aid for the Mill River Victims. NEW YORK, May 25, 1874.

The sum of \$865 88 has been added to our collections in aid of the Massachusetts sufferers since the report in your Sunday edition, which amounted to... \$11,784 is From employes of J. B. Ford & Co., by Victor Schmitt. \$6 25 tions in aid of the Massachusetts sufferers since

We have received the following:-

Messrs C. H. & F. D. BLAKE:—

Nonthampton, May 23, 1874.

Messrs C. H. & F. D. BLAKE:—
GENTLEMEN—I have received, through Mr. H. L. James, of Williamsburg, the large contributions which have been secured through your generous labors in New York, in all amounting to the large sum of \$10,083 18, in aid of the sufferers by the late flood of Mill Riser.

Permit me, gentlemen, to tender to the donors in their behalf our sincere thanks. I am, sirs, yours, very respectfully,

Chairman Relief Committee.

Chairman Relief Committee.

On Saturday last we forwarded the additional sum of \$1,596. Yours fruly,
C. H. & F. D. BLAKE, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth st.
The employes, male and female, of the firm of G. Sidenberg & Co., linen collar manufacturers, have contributed \$75 to their suffering fellow workmen and women rendered homeless and penniless by the recent calamity on Mill River, and also have given a like sum to the sufferers by the Mississippi overflow.

## Help from the Silk Trade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Please acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions, sent in to me in behalf of the silk operatives rendered destitute by the recent disaster at Mill River. Mass., in addition to the amount heretofore reported in the HERALD:—

Cash
C. Greppo
Cheney Brothers... Total.
Previously acknowledged..... 

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN NEWARK.

In Newark yesterday atternoon Elias Haase, a German about forty years of age, residing at No. 223 Springfield avenue, started for a ride with Mr. Solomon Strauss, a wholesale liquor dealer doing business at No. 46 New York avenue, in the latter's wagon. On Market street the horse took fright at something and started off at a breakneck pace. When near Plane street there was a crash. Haase was dashed out and a lot of heavy liquor jars on top of him. Those struck him on the head, crusning in his skull so that the brains oozed out. Ho lived a lew minutes only, in the greatest agony. The frightfully disfigured remains were removed first to the Morgue and alterwards to deceased's home. He leaves a wife and two children. No inquest will be held, as the cause of death is apparent. The horse was badly nurt and the wagon and its contents demolished. business at No. 46 New York avenue, in the latter's

#### CONVENTION OF TURNERS. ROCHESTER, May 25, 1874.

The sixth biennial convention of the German Turners in session here designated New Ulm, Min-nesota, as the place for the next biennial conven-tion, and New York for the next biennial Turner

ter class of British settlers. The laws have been framed with the most liberal bias as to the rights of aliens. The Legislature has repeatedly expressed its sympathy with British immigration, and during the last session actually passed in both houses a warm resolution of "congratulation and welcome" with reference to the forthcoming celebration. Already we have a large body of British settlers engaged in every department of com-merce, trade and agriculture.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CELEBRATION will last a week. They commenced yesterday with a special sermon to the settiers in the Monumental church. To-day a business convention for the purpose of organizing a permanent organiza-tion has been held in the hall of the House of Delegates. Mr. St. Andrew, an English journalist, who owns two newspapers in this State, delivered an address, and measures of practical utility were adopted.

who owns two newspapers in this State, delivered an address, and measures of practical utility were adopted.

This evening, at iour o'clock, there was a grand banquet at the Exchange Hotel, and it was followed by a bail which was the most brilliant of the season. F. R. Scott, President of the Petersburg Railroad, who is an Irishman, presided, and the speakers include the British Consuland Messrs. Potts, Bainor, McCabe, Hebditch, Eowler, Bogg and other prominent settlers. The distinguished guests include Governor Kemper, ex-Governor Waiker, Mayor Keliey, the Right Rev. Bishop Gibbons, Hon. R. T. M. Hunter, General Bradley, T. Johnson, R. B. Berkeley and others, The vice presidents at the banquet included Major General Barton, late of the British Army; John Stewart and Henry Duncan; while the list of stewards embraced the most influential British residents throughout the State.

\*\*RACES THIS WEEK.\*\*

\*\*For three days following the banquet of to-day there are to be races under the auspices of the Virginia Riding Club, among the stakes being a "Vietoria Plate" and "Queen's Cup." The gentlemen riders will be recognized as old habitue's of Newmarket and Goodwood. Captain Doole, a well known authority on sporting matters in England, will have the management of these races, and they are sure to go off with clat.

This morning a special telegram was sent congratulating Queen Victoria on the attainment of her fity-fifth birthday. On receipt of Her Majesty's reply, per cable, salvoes of artillery in the Capitol square announced the fact. It will be seen that the British celebration is altogether a grand affair. In connection with the proceedings it is gratilying to notice that no sectional feelings have srisen, but that Englishmen, Fishmen, Scotchmen and Weishmen are of one heart and mind in the matter.

## Details of the Celebration.

RICHMOND, Va., May 25, 1874.
The celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday by the British settlers in Virginia was inaugurated last evening by special religious services at Monumental church, which was densely crowded with representatives of all the churches in the city. The pews in the main alsie were occupied by ladies and gentlemen of British descent. The Rev. Henry Wall, D. D., rector of St. John's Episcopal church, delivered an eloquent feeling, and appropriate discourse from the text—"Love the brother-nood, fear God, honor the King."

In addition to the usual prayer for the President of the United States, the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, rector of the Monumental church, offered a prayer for the royal family of England. The concluding hymn was sung to the tune of "God Save the Queen," the whole congregation joining in.

At an early hour this morning ine Richmond Howitzer Battalion honored the Queen's birthday with a royal salute of twenty-one guns, fired in Capitol Park.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM TO THE QUEEN.

At nine o'clock the following telegram was despatched: and gentlemen of British descent. The Rev.

TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND, greet

ing:-ritish settlers are assembled at a banquet in The British settlers are assembled at a banquet in Richmond. A royal sainte has just been fired. Many happy returns of your birthday. REDERICK R. SCOTT, President. BUSINESS MEETING. At noon a large meeting of British settlers was held in the hall of the House of Delegates to organize a permanent basis for a British Association in Virginia for promoting intercourse and the encouragement and advancement of Britons intending to make their homes in Virginia

tercourse and the encouragement and advancement of Britons intending to make their homes in Virginia.

Captain T. Jackson was elected to preside, and made the opening address. A Business Committee was appointed, after which J. A. H. St. Andrew, of Chase City, Va., delivered a fine address, reviewing British immigration, its history, progress, dimcultes and causes of success and salure, and making a strong appeal to the settlers to unite in forming a society in Virginia and to work to promote their social relations. He expressed the hope that loyalty to Queen Victoria, the noblest trait in the British character, would unite all classes of the British settlers, and that Queen Victoria would be honored in the lives of her former subjects.

At the conclusion of Mr. St. Andrew address, a resolution was adopted unanimously concurring in the views and indorsing the facts therein set forth. The Committee on Business made a report amending the constitution and providing a full list of officers to serve one year, with Air. John Stewart, of Henrico, as President, and fourteen vice presidents from various sections of the State, which was adopted. Richmond was selected as the place, and Victoria's birthday as the time, of the next meeting of the Association.

The Appennon Festivities.

The banquet this afternoon was one of the grandest affairs of the kind ever witnessed in Richmond. Speeches were made by United States Senator Johnston and Governor Kemper, of Virginia; Mayor Keiley, of Richmond; Major Eweil Barton, of Norfolk, and others, Many of the leading citizens of Richmond were present.

Letters acknowledging the receipt of invitations and regretting inability to attend were read from President Grant, Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister to the United States, and Meyer Myers, British Vice Consul at Norfolk.

The Grand Ball.

The Egrand Ball.

THE GRAND BALL.

The festivities of the day wound up with a grand ball at the Exchange Hotel.

Visiting Celebrants in Buffalo BUFFALO, N. Y., May 25, 1874. At eleven o'clock this morning 600 members of St. George's Benevolent Society, of Hamilton, Canada, accompanied by the rull band of the Ham-

ilton Sattery, arrived in this city for the purpose of celebrating Queen Victoria's Birthday. They were met at the Erie street depot by the St. George's Society, of Ruffalo, whose guests they are, and marched to washington Park, where an address of welcome was delivered by George J. Bryan, editor of the Evening Post, and responded to by the President of the Hamilton Society. The day has been celebrated by singing, games, &c., after which the society were escorted to the depot on their return to the Dominion.

The Celebration in Canada. TORONTO, Ont., May 25, 1874. To-day is being observed as a general holiday throughout the Dominion, in honor of the Queen's birthday.

The Holiday at St. John. St. John, N. B., May 25, 1874. To-day is celebrated as the Queen's Birthday, and business is generally suspended.

Rejoicing and Display at Halifax. HALIPAX, May 25, 1874.
The Queen's birthday was duly observed here,

There was a royal salute from the citadel, a re-view of troops by Lieutenant General O'Grady Haly, and bunting was very generally displayed from the shipping and public and private buildings. THE LATE GENERAL DYER.

FORT MONROE, May 25, 1874. The flag was displayed at half mast, the band played a dirge and minute guns were fired from the fort at noon as funeral honors to General Dyer, nate Chief of Ordnance, United States Army. Major Baylor, Commandant of the Arsenai here, did not have the means to pay these honors, and General Barry, Commandant of the Artillery School, kindly volunteered to pay them for him.